

THE WEATHER

Today—Fair. Tomorrow—Unsettled; light east to south winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 72; lowest, 37.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

IN The Washington Herald each day you will find the Holland Letter, the best financial feature in America for a quarter of a century.

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ONE CENT in Washington and Suburbs. Elsewhere Two Cents.

HUN PLEA TO CLEAR SEILING DENIED; REVOLT AGAINST MONARCHY RISES

Reichstag Majority and Socialists Give One Day of Grace to Kaiser to Abdicate. Revolution Spreads.

BAVARIAN REPUBLIC REPORTED

Red Flag of Naval Rebels Said to Float Over Helgoland and North Sea and Baltic Coast Bases.

Amsterdam, Nov. 8.—From the maze of fragmentary dispatches across the borders of the German empire before the iron lid of censorship was clamped down upon every scrap of news that does not emanate from the government itself, three reports stand out as showing Germany may utterly collapse internally even before she has a chance to answer Foch's armistice terms. The reports are:

1. That a republic has been proclaimed in Bavaria.
2. That Helgoland, the German Gibraltar, is in the hands of the naval rebels, who have hoisted the red flag on ten other important coast bases and control the whole of Germany's North Sea and Baltic coasts.
3. The nation-wide cry for the Kaiser's abdication has crystallized into an ultimatum by the Reichstag's majority bloc and by the Socialists separately.

ULTIMATUM FOR KAISER.

It appears that one day of grace, at the most, remains for the Kaiser to go voluntarily before he is swept away. The ultimatum also involve renunciation by the crown prince of his right to the throne. The entire fleet at Kiel, completely under control of rebel sailors, who have hoisted down the imperial naval ensign and hoisted the red flag of revolt in its place, has steamed out of the great port upon a mysterious mission. The ships' officers are doing the mutineers bidding; those who balk are killed.

Of the high seas fleet only one squadron, the third, commanded by Admiral Schuetz, at last accounts remained loyal to the Kaiser.

The Emperor's brother, Prince Henry, nominal commander-in-chief of the whole German navy, was forced to flee from Kiel in an automobile. It flew the red flag, but failed to deceive the rebels. A group of marines chased it and fired several volleys at the royal occupant, whose fate is unknown.

REVOLT IN FREE CITIES.

Practically all German coast towns, including the three "free cities" of Hamburg, Luebeck and Bremen, are in the hands of the revolutionaries.

From dozens of places bloody riots are reported, women joining in the street battles. At Flensburg, a Prussian seaport in Schleswig, the "well-known" Capt. Koenig was killed when he attempted to raise the Kaiser's flag, according to a Copenhagen dispatch. The only "well-known" captain by that name is Paul Koenig, skipper of the submarine merchant cruiser Deutschland, which twice crossed the Atlantic two years ago in daring voyages to America. While murder and destruction are reported holding sway at many places, the naval revolt on the whole appears to have been comparatively bloodless. The same iron discipline that held the Kaiser's navy personnel together through four years of terrific strain and hardships seems to have aided the men in striking their long and carefully prepared blow with unprecedented swiftness and success.

Menace in Bavarian Raising.

From a military standpoint the upheaval in Bavaria, if based on fact, opens up the gravest menace to Germany. Establishment of a republic in the second largest kingdom of the empire is far more than a slap in the face of autocracy. It not only means repudiation of the aged King Ludwig III and of Prince Leopold, who succeeded Hindenburg as commander-in-chief of the Eastern front, and as such "put Russia out of the war," but it has a direct and perilous effect upon the morale of Germany's eastern armies now being told by Hindenburg to "hold out, for God's sake, until we make peace." For one-half of that vast Western front is commanded by Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. What his armies will say when they learn the illustrious throne heir has been reduced to mere "Herr Rupprecht Wittelsbach" is for the present a matter of speculation. Next to those of Prussia's, have been the very backbone of the German army. Of more powerful build and greater stubbornness—especially in defense—than the Prussian, the Bavarian has held an honor place in all the theaters of war and the kingdom, for decades Prussia's jealous rival, has suffered accordingly in loss of life.

Always Hostile to Prussia.

Bavaria is the one part of the empire which never did succumb to Prussian domination. The very struggle against that dominating rival has made every Bavarian inherently a rebel. "If she once gets loose," so students of Germany have often said, "there is no stopping her." The Bavarian army is in time of peace under the command of the Bavarian King, who also has sole command of the Bavarian army. Bavarian troops enjoy certain distinct privileges, such as special uniform markings, not accorded any other non-Prussian units. The Bavarian army is estimated at about 200,000. It was as a sop to Bavaria more than anything else that Count Hert-

HUN DELEGATE ROUSES DOUBT

Erzberger Looked Upon Askance by Press of Great Britain.

London, Nov. 8.—The fact that Matthias Erzberger heads the German armistice delegation is made the subject of comment by the British press, which has already regarded Erzberger with the greatest suspicion because of his political record. However, the main point in connection with his inclusion in the delegation is expressed in the leading article of the Evening Standard, which, while declaring that any suspicious German maneuvers may safely be left to be dealt with by Marshal Foch, says: "It is well to dissipate the legend which the Germans are sedulously constructing."

"It is a legend that Germany is still unbeaten and enters upon negotiations as an equal." In other words Prussia is still invincible in the field and only seeks terms to "save further bloodshed" because the defection of her three allies has made her position a victory out of the question. "This legend would of course be of great value to Prussian militarism. Anything that obscures the fact that Prussian generals have been out-fought and the mechanical system of Potsdam beaten by the intelligence of free civilization will help the enemy in any further attempts to recover his predominance. Hence the anxiety-exemplified in the appointment of Erzberger—to give political rather than military character to the armistice negotiations. The word 'armistice' is really a

NO CESSATION OF WAR PLANS

Military Activities to Continue Until Peace Comes, Says Baker.

There will be no cessation of the great allied drive during the period of seventy-two hours in which the German parliamentarians are considering the allied armistice terms. No cessation of military preparations is contemplated in this country until either a final peace is proclaimed or such terms are arrived at in an armistice as will guarantee the final peace irrevocably on the allied terms.

These matters became clear in a conference with Secretary of War Baker yesterday afternoon. "Sedan is not the final objective of the present drive," said the Secretary. "I am not fully advised of the allied strategy, but the plan is to go ahead as fast and as far as possible. Sedan is only a way station on the line of advance."

No Contracts Cancelled. "And there will be no cessation of military activity here. Our activities both in manufacturing of supplies and continuation of the draft operation will go ahead with undiminished vigor. No contracts have been cancelled because of the pending of the armistice. Cancellations have been only in the ordinary way of business, as plans for supplies, their quality and type change. There are no changes now in the draft plans. It will go right along."

What the situation may be after the signing of an armistice the Secretary refused to discuss. It is known that War Department to cancel further draft activities after the armistice that no further draft activities will be effected by the withdrawal of more workers than is absolutely necessary to the military establishment, and the charge of industry are joining in the same protest.

Crowder Discusses Draft. Provost Marshal General Crowder called a general meeting of his department heads yesterday to discuss the draft operation.

"I am going to be ready for any development," he said. "We'll go right ahead with the draft until orders come from Gen. March to discontinue. No orders have been issued cancelling the draft, but should further draft calls be withheld we will be prepared for the situation."

FOOD ADMINISTRATION TO STAY AFTER PEACE

Bureau Will Be Continued for Control of Nation's Supplies.

Continuation of the Food Administration organization at least for a considerable time after peace shall be proclaimed is one of the government's reconstruction plans, it was learned yesterday. The bureau has been drawn and approved by the President. It is understood, for introduction to Congress at an early date, providing that the food organization built up by Herbert Hoover be placed under the Department of Agriculture as a separate bureau.

The U. S. Food Administration is by statute a purely war organization. The Lever food control law which created it provides for the discontinuance of the bureau upon the proclamation of peace. The problems of the post-war period, however, have been presenting themselves so forcefully in the recent days and the plan to continue the food organization is designed to help solve the after-the-war food problem. No official announcement of the proposed action is expected until after an armistice, least has been signed by Germany.

Turks Release Many British War Prisoners

London, Nov. 8.—Under Secretary for Home Affairs J. Hope stated today that these prisoners have been released by the Turkish armistice:

British: Officers, 400. Other ranks, 2,381. Native Indians: Officers, 217. Other ranks, 112,987. Total, 116,015.

TO READJUST THE NATION'S INDUSTRIES

Special Committee Formed to Put U. S. Resources on Peace Basis.

Plans for bringing industries back to a peace basis after the signing of an armistice are being considered by a special committee named by the President. It became officially known yesterday in a statement by B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board. It is the first official statement of the administration on the position of industry after the war, and while forecasting a continuation of government supervision during the readjustment period, indicates an intention to give individual initiative full sway again as soon as possible.

"For some time to come, assuming the armistice will be signed, for a period to be determined by the war-making agencies of the government, government contracts must continue on a wide scale. This circumstance applies to a considerable array of present contracts."

Will Supply Europe. "As the demand for raw materials is lessened by the reduction of war requirements and the cancellation of war contracts, if and when such cancellations be made, the raw materials so made available will be released and allocated by the War Industries Board, for use in supplying civilian and export demands. The government will endeavor to have held in check during the war. In addition to the ordinary commercial requirements there will be a heavy flow of materials thus released to supply the demand for the great reconstruction work required by the European countries."

SENATE COMMITTEE PROBES EXPLOSION

Witnesses Testify 50,000 Heavy Shells Wrecked New Jersey Plant.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Nov. 8.—Fifty thousand six-inch shells, containing 600,000 pounds of TNT, formed the greater part of the explosives which wrought death and damage at Morgan, N. J., on October 4, according to the testimony given today before the Senate Committee by T. S. Gillespie, head of the T. S. Gillespie Shell Loading Company, whose plant was wrecked.

Questioned by Senators as to whether he was more concerned by the property loss than the loss of life, Gillespie replied: "The property loss does not concern me. I didn't lose one cent by the explosion, the entire damage being borne by the government. I deeply regret the loss of the most perfect shell loading plant in the world."

ALLIED FORCES STILL DRIVE FORWARD

Haig and Pershing Strike Telling Blows on Two Fronts.

BRITISH TAKE AVESNES

Capture Important Link Between Hirson and Maubeuge.

CROSS 6 MILES OF SCHELDT

British Gain in North: Haig Announces 18,000 Prisoners Captured Since November 1.

London, Nov. 8.—Haig hammered home new telling proofs today that the war is still on. The Americans on the Sedan front did likewise. The French and Belgians refused to be outdone. The whole 200-mile front from Holland to the Meuse continues aflame, and everywhere Germans are suffering blow after blow.

Avesnes, the rail town and link between Maubeuge and Hirson, was captured by Haig's forces today in the course of a smashing advance along a front of almost fifty miles as far north as Tournai, the western part of which also is in British hands.

Only seven miles south of Avesnes runs the road by which the German armistice delegates reached the front yesterday.

Near "Peace" Road.

Along that same road, via Fourmies, a score half dozen miles south-east of Avesnes, ahead of the German courier's white-flagged motor car today on the way to Spa, in Belgium, to submit Foch's terms to Hindenburg and the Kaiser.

By that same road a German staff officer and two naval code experts are to proceed to Foch's headquarters.

It was like a grim, mocking irony of war, that these momentous dashes in the race for peace failed to influence in the slightest Haig's relentless forward heaving seven miles to the north. On the immediate crossing sector firing ceased for a few hours while the parliamentaries passed over No Man's Land.

Drive on Maubeuge.

The drive on Maubeuge is carried on mainly astride the railway running into the fortress from Le Cateau. A little town on that railway, six and one-half miles southwest of Maubeuge, was taken by the British two days ago. Today they swung their lines forward on both sides of this railway, their right taking Avesnes and the left showing further toward Mons.

Dour, seven miles southwest of Mons, in British hands. In their drive on and across the Scheldt Canal, Haig's troops took the important town of Conde, six and one-half miles northeast of Valenciennes. Tournai, big railway intersection of thirteen miles east of Lille, has long been an obstinate thorn in the British side. Its fall eliminates the last stronghold west of the Ghent-Mons line.

Serbian Troops Cross Danube and Save.

The Serbian Legation received the following cablegrams from Saloniki yesterday: "Saloniki, Nov. 8.—The Serbian troops have crossed the north side of the rivers Danube and Save, and are receiving them with enthusiasm. They have entered the towns of Moldava, Bialas, Kovin, Panovo, Zemin, Klenk and Mitrovitz. In Bosnia our detachments have entered the town of Visegrad, where they have been received with impressive ceremony and are continuing the journey by train to the town of Sarajevo on the invitation of the provisional government and the national council. Atanasije Chola is president of the provisional government. Union with Serbia and Jugoslavia is proclaimed. A great number of our prisoners, returning from Austria, are

Baker Denies Holding Back Treaty News

The Secretary of State yesterday issued the following statement: "I am requested and authorized by the President to state that no information reaching this government concerning the armistice negotiations in France has been withheld; that any statement to the contrary is utterly false and that as soon as a definite decision is reached it will be immediately made public by the government."

AMERICA TO BE INFORMED BY NATION'S HEAD

History in the Making During Time Allotted Germany.

President Wilson will personally inform the American nation of either the end or the continuation of the war.

As soon as the news, whatever it may be, is received by officials of the United States it will be made public by the President. This was officially announced at the White House today. The President, having in mind the doubt that might exist in the minds of some persons because of the report of the end of the war which was called to this country yesterday has taken upon himself the task of correctly informing the people.

Must Answer "Yes" or "No." Meantime there is full official publicity concerning the various steps of the next twenty hours, the most momentous in history. The last report received by the State Department is that the German parliamentarians must give a categorical "yes" or "no" to the armistice terms of the allies and the United States by 11 o'clock Monday morning, Paris time.

Lansing Issues Statement.

They may do so before then, and as a result the State Department will await constantly any word of their action. Secretary Lansing, at the request of the President, today denied the report that cables were being withheld by the following statement: "I am requested and authorized by the President to state that no information reaching this government concerning the armistice negotiations in France has been withheld; that any statement to the contrary is utterly false and that as soon as a definite decision is reached it will immediately be made public by the government."

The action of the German delegation in sending a courier back to Spa, the seat of the great headquarters, was not unexpected here. The delegation, although armed with powers and authority to act on behalf of the German government, was not expected to accept the terms without first informing the home government of them and asking for its advice.

Two Features Landed.

The two features of the day's events which were most generally praised by officials and diplomats were Marshal Foch's refusal to cease hostilities and the allied governments in setting a time limit on Germany's acceptance or rejection.

ARMY AVIATORS SET NEW FLIGHT RECORD

Travel 700 Miles in 4½ Hours Without Stopping.

Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 8.—A no-stop world record was claimed today by Maj. J. D. Boots and Lieut. Emer Spencer. They circled from Mt. Clemens, Mich. The distance over 700 miles was made without stop, in four and one-half hours.

The aviators flew in a Haviland Liberty motor. The trip was without incident, speed and distance being the only objects sought. Their flight was over 100 miles longer than all other records. The Italian, who flew 600 miles without stopping when he bombed Vienna. In attempting to resume their flight today, Maj. Boots and Lieut. Spencer came to grief in the branches of a tree, owing to the lack of room on the field from which they rose. The plane was wrecked, but neither birdman was injured.

HERO RETURNING HOME.

Col. Whittlesey's Departure from Battle Front Known. Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 8.—Lieut. Col. Charles W. Whittlesey, who, with his beleaguered battalion, withstood the assaults of many times their number of Germans for five days and told the Germans to "go to hell" when ordered to surrender, is on his way home, it was learned here today. Lieut. Col. Whittlesey was a major at the time of his remarkable defense. Immediately after he and his battalion were rescued on October 1 he was promoted.

Demand for Immediate Suspension Refused by Foch, Allowing Seventy-Two Hours to Accept Terms.

EXPECT REPLY SUNDAY NIGHT

German Courier, Probably Bearing Armistice Conditions, Speeds Back Through Lines to Headquarters of High Command.

Paris, Nov. 8 (1:30 p. m.).—It is officially stated that the German armistice delegates demanded immediate suspension of hostilities. The demand was refused. Marshal Foch then gave them seventy-two hours in which to accept or refuse the armistice terms.

Paris, Nov. 8.—By 11 o'clock Monday morning, November 11, Germany must inform Foch whether she accepts his armistice terms or elects to fight on. At that time the seventy-two-hour period expires which the allied generalissimo gave the German armistice delegates to sign or refuse. Eleven o'clock a. m. Paris time is 6 a. m. New York time.

London, Nov. 8.—The Exchange Telegraph Company learns the German reply to the allied armistice terms is not expected before Sunday night "at the earliest."

WAY OPENED FOR COURIER.

London, Nov. 8 (5:25 p. m.).—A German official courier, Capt. Heldorf, will cross the lines between 6 and 8 o'clock this evening in a German motor by way of the La Capelle-Fourmies-Trelon road.

(The foregoing dispatch presumably means that Capt. Heldorf is speeding to German headquarters with the armistice terms as handed to the German delegates by Marshal Foch. The road mentioned is virtually the same as that by which the parliamentaries reached the French lines.)

The following message was sent by Gen. von Winterfeld, member of the German armistice commission, from the scene of the armistice negotiations behind the French lines to the German army headquarters: "From the German plenipotentiaries to the German high command: 'The courier, Capt. Heldorf, will cross the lines between 6 and 8 p. m. (French time) in a German motor car, leaving La Capelle and following the Haudray-Roquigny-Fourmies-Trelon road. It is requested that his passage may be assured.'

"A staff officer with two naval code experts are to cross the lines following the same route. Please indicate by wireless the day and hour of their arrival at the French outposts. The French high command will take the necessary measures to insure their passage. (Signed) 'VON WINTERFELD.'

WILL BEAR NAVAL TERMS.

The staff officer and two naval code experts evidently are to cross from the German into the French lines. Presumably the German delegates propose to send through them the naval terms handed them by Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, the British first sea lord, who is associated with Foch in the armistice negotiations.

French Dignitaries' Smile Spells "Victory."

Paris, Nov. 8 (3:40 p. m.).—Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, the president of the Parliamentary Army Commission and a number of diplomats called upon Premier Clemenceau this afternoon. All met the premier with broad smiles on their faces. M. Clemenceau himself also was visibly happy.

Admiral Sims Defines "Freedom of the Seas."

London, Nov. 8.—Admiral Sims, who commands the American naval forces in European waters, made the following statement today on the subject of the "freedom of the seas": "The co-operation between the American and British fleets left nothing to be desired, but I am unable to find anyone on either side to give a definition of the 'freedom of the seas.' "So far as history goes, the power of Great Britain has permitted practically absolute freedom of the seas to everybody, because any vessel could go to any British port and carry goods to any other port. "To me that looks like perfect freedom of the seas."

Reparation and Security Our Aims, Says Asquith.

London, Nov. 8.—Former Premier Asquith today made this statement regarding peace: "The general peace aims of the allies may be summed up in two words: 'Reparation and security.' "However, their translation into concrete stipulations and trustworthy guarantees is a most intricate task. Never was there set to the statesmen of the world a task of so great a degree of tact, insight and sense of perspective and, above all, of tenacious pursuit through the byways and morasses of the guiding and dominant purpose."

"It is not a question, as it was a hundred years ago, at the Congress of Vienna, or, within our own memory, at the Congress of Berlin, of rearranging maps, huckstering territory and finding minor principalities for

NO RELAXATION OF COAL CONSERVATION

Peace Will Not Effect Government's Program Immediately.

No immediate reduction of the government program for production or conservation of coal or oil during the winter will follow the actual signing of the armistice terms by Germany. Cessation of hostilities will unquestionably tend to relieve the demand for bituminous coal to supply the needs of the navy, but there will be no sudden relaxation of present regulations of the Fuel Administration during the approaching cold season.

Upon the actual signing of the armistice, Director Garfield will probably make a definite announcement detailing the future plans of the Fuel Administration. For the present, he intimated, requirements of the government, from the viewpoint of the reconstruction period which will follow peace, will necessitate a full capacity of coal and a continuance of existing conservation measures.

Dr. Garfield did say, however, that the future conditions of last winter would not be repeated. The point he desired to impress upon all consumers of coal was that the only change from present governmental regulations of coal production and distribution would be a gradual one, and that while he was satisfied that the American household would not suffer for want of heat this winter, coal should be used sparingly both for domestic and industrial purposes.

Editor of Collier's Dies. New York, Nov. 8.—Robert J. Collier, editor and publisher of Collier's Magazine, died suddenly to-night at his home here.

Adath Israel Sunday School. The Adath Israel Sunday School will open Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock.